

The Times-Dispatch.

Published Daily and Weekly

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1903.

Lobbying.

The letter which Mr. B. B. Munford, of this city, addressed to the City Council, and which was published in yesterday's paper, is of more than passing interest. It is more than a personal communication, for it deals with the situation in this city that must sooner or later command the devout consideration of the people.

It appears that on December 17th Mr. Munford appeared before the Council as attorney for the Southern Railway Company, to ask for his client the re-enactment of two ordinances, under which, for many years, it had been given certain train privileges on the streets of Richmond. The ordinances had been pending in the Council for more than twelve months, and Mr. Munford ascertained that three legitimate grounds of opposition had been expressed by some of the members of the Council, to-wit: The failure of the company to pay delinquent taxes, due by the E. C. Mayo estate on a piece of property which it had purchased of the court and the purchase money deposited therewith; the opposition of certain merchants unless the ordinances were amended, and lastly, the suggestion that the company should be compelled to bring its general offices to Richmond.

Mr. Munford was further informed that form intimations theretofore made to the officials of the company by parties outside of the Council, these latter would secure a speedy enactment of these ordinances, if they were paid for their services, and in default of which their opposition might be expected.

He was likewise advised that the officers of the company had decided not to seek in any way to influence the action of the Council except by an open presentation of the merits of the measures.

Mr. Munford proceeds: "I took charge of the ordinances and was the recipient of the utmost courtesy at the hands of the members of the Street Committee, before whom they were pending—both the subcommittee and the general committee—who, in due time, reported the measures, with their approval, back to your body."

"On the Saturday preceding the meeting above referred to, I met by chance a friend, who was well acquainted with the location of these tracks and their great importance to the business enterprises situated in that section of the city. In some way the subject came up, and knowing his large acquaintance in the Council, I requested him to present the merits and importance of the measure to such of the members as he might know, and to inform me if he could find out what were the objections then being urged to their adoption, all of which he very kindly agreed to do. On the night of the meeting of the Council this gentleman informed me that there were parties on the outside of the bodies who felt that they ought to be paid for their services in securing the passage of these ordinances, and that he had been asked to do so. He would turn in and exert their influence if the company would pay them. I told my friend that the company proposed to do nothing of the kind, though I, of course, appreciated the kind information which prompted him to give me this information."

"A few minutes later I met an acquaintance in the lobby of the City Hall, and, in reply to a question as to why I was attending the meeting of the Council, I stated my business, coupled with the regret that the matter had given my partners and myself so much trouble. He thereupon said that if he had been employed all this trouble could have been saved, and the ordinances could have been put through. I told him that I had no authority to employ any one, and that I was satisfied that the company would not do so. A few minutes later one, and possibly two, members of the Council came up, with some outsiders, and allusion being made to my mission, this same party expressed to the councilmen in my presence his opposition to the ordinances, avowing that the company ought not to be accorded the privileges referred to."

Mr. Munford does not give the name of this "acquaintance," and we know not who he is, but he is one of a class of men in Richmond whose business it seems to be to act as the paid lobbyists of corporations, and work for or against some pending measure in the Council for the pay which they receive. Manifestly, it matters not to a professional lobbyist whether the measure be for or against the city's interests; if he is paid for his services he works for it; if he is not paid his opposition may be expected.

And the worst part of it all is that the paid lobbyist seems, in the eyes of some of the corporations, to be worth his hire. Evidently corporations value his services, otherwise they would not employ him. It has been stated time and again that such lobbyists have been employed and handsomely paid by corporations that were asking for franchises or for other legislation in their interest. But the public would like to know why it is necessary for a corporation, or for an individual to employ a lobbyist to put

through the Council a measure that should stand or fall according to its merit. If it be meritorious, why employ an "outsider" to buttonhole and harangue and "influence" (?) members of the Council? And if it be not meritorious, why should all the paid lobbyists in the city be able to secure its passage? The whole system has degenerated into an abuse and a public scandal, and it is time for it to stop. If the Council will not put a stop to it, it is time for the people to act.

We are glad Mr. Munford refused the aid of lobbyists and brought the whole matter to light. If other applicants for meritorious ordinances would refuse such aid, the business of the parasitic lobbyist would end, and, moreover, the murky atmosphere around the Council would be clarified.

Christmas Observances.

Christmas is a time when young people expect to have more than ordinary latitude allowed them in the enjoyment of their games and pastimes, and this privilege is readily accorded them by the community, so long as the merry-makers do not trespass upon the rights or comforts of other persons. But no one is entitled to make pleasure for himself at others' discomfort.

There have been times when the Christmas observance in Richmond was marked by regrettable indulgences on the part of thoughtless young men. Of late years, we are glad to say, matters have improved much, and we hope they will continue to improve. Let joy be unconfined—provided only that due regard and respect be paid to the rights and welfare of members of the community generally.

The police authorities have an exceedingly difficult part to play at Christmas. They are expected to "discriminate," when it is not always easy to do so. A good rule for them to follow is to be as lenient as possible to the children, but to keep a tight rein on noisy, frolicsome young men. Children can be very exasperating, too, and can do much mischief with their firecrackers and tin horns. Public worship can be easily disturbed by them. Horses can be run off in mad fright, property can be burned, the timid and sick can be scared out of their lives almost—all by "mere children." Right here the police should be aided by parents and guardians.

However, we are not pleading for a Christmas with all the "fun" taken out. Oh, no; not that, but for a good wholesome season of merrymaking, which all may have reason to look back to with delight and none with regret or displeasure.

How the Queen Shops.

Queen Alexandra of England is one of the largest shoppers in the world, but she gets very little fun out of it. For obvious reasons the Queen does not go into the shops and make her purchases as ordinary mortals do. If she should do so, she would be the observed of all observers, and would be embarrassed no little by the stares of the multitude. Therefore the Queen does her shopping at home. She notifies the shopkeepers that she is preparing for Christmas, and orders them to send to the Palace the choicest of their wares. The order is obeyed without question, and soon a room in Buckingham Palace, set apart for that purpose, is filled with jewelry, silks, bric-a-brac and Christmas novelties of all sorts and descriptions.

Nor does the Queen allow herself to be troubled by salespeople; the shopkeepers display their wares and then go away; no one dares to solicit the Queen's patronage. In the quietude of the Palace, without any salesmen whatever, but only with her ladies in waiting, the Queen looks over the choice goods and purchases according to her taste.

This sort of shopping has its advantages, to be sure, but it is utterly lacking in the sport which other women receive when they go out to make their holiday purchases. Indeed, one American girl, who was in London recently and heard about this Queen's manner of shopping, said that if she could not be both a Queen and a shopper, she would rather be a shopper.

How different it is on this side of the Atlantic. When our "Queen" gets ready for Christmas she goes into the crowd and glows other women, and does exactly as other women do, and enjoys herself as other women enjoy themselves in the shops.

It is a fine thing to be a Queen, but it is a finer thing to be a free-born, independent, self-reliant American woman. All our women are queens.

A Northern View.

We referred editorially the other day to the address which Governor Aycock, of North Carolina, made before the North Carolina Society in Baltimore. The New York Times makes this address the subject of a leading editorial, and in the course of its remarks says:

"If the North is to undertake a crusade to punish the policy of the North Carolina Constitution and others like it, now adopted in eleven Southern States by a reduction of representation, the Aycocks will go down and out and demagogues will come into power and stay there for a long time. We do not see how any other result can follow such a course. What good would that do to the negroes? What infinite harm would it do to them, to the South and to the whole nation?"

Their feeling, the race prejudice, if you will, exists among the great body of the Southern whites. We of the North cannot root it out if we would. We can, if we shall agree, defy it, punish the people who entertain it, and thus indirectly and perpetuate it. We can make it the chief factor in Southern politics, and in the action of the South in national politics for another generation. Is it worth while? Is it not infinitely better to co-operate in all possible ways with the policy of justice to the negro advanced by Governor Aycock—limited and partial justice, we may say, but within its limits real justice? If that policy succeeds we shall have the negroes gradually educated, advanced in industry and in prosperity, and assured of their rights apart from political control. On the other hand, if we shall have the intelligent, fair-minded, loyal whites of the South free to act in State and national politics without reference to race feeling. The judgment of true patriots, of the common sense seems to us very plain."

The North should have learned by this

time that the more it meddles with this question in the South, the more trouble it will bring upon the negro. It is a Southern problem, and the South must solve it in its own way. There are many leading men in all the Southern States like Governor Aycock, who are willing to accord justice to the black man, to give him his rights in the courts, to grant him the opportunity to accumulate and to grant him the privilege of voting when he shows himself to be qualified. But it is absurd to say that the whites will permit the negroes to rule over them, or that they will permit ignorant and vicious negroes to hold the balance of power in politics. It is a practical question, and it must be dealt with according to the condition. The North has made a sorry mess of it wherever and whenever it has attempted to interfere, and the sensible men of the North should have learned by this time that the best thing they can do for the negro is to let him alone.

Tariff and Trusts.

It is explained that the United States Steel Corporation has determined to cut the wages of its employees 10 per cent., and to save \$3,000,000 a year, in order to lower the cost of production of iron and steel, and enable the corporation to sell these products for lower, but still profitable, prices. "The question," says a protection newspaper, "is whether domestic or foreign consumers are to benefit by the lower prices. If the former, thousands of small American manufacturers with whom steel is a raw material, will be put in position to do business to larger advantage. They will be put in position where they can offer their goods for less money without loss. They will be enabled to compete more effectively at home and abroad with foreign rivals."

It does appear to be the policy of the Steel Corporation to encourage domestic industry, although it believes strongly in that policy so far as its own interests are concerned. It is cutting down wages and lowering the cost of production so that it may be in a position to supply foreign, not domestic, manufacturers and railroads with cheaper steel.

There is a pitiful exposure of the protective policy. The Steel Corporation is the largest and strongest corporation in the United States, yet it enjoys the same protection of government that was given originally to the "infant industries," which were weak and young. It is confessed by this protective newspaper that it would be of great benefit to the small manufacturers, and, indirectly, to the people at large, at the United States Steel Corporation to come down to a competitive basis with the foreign manufacturers. But it is for this giant corporation to say whether, or not, it will do so. If there were no protective tariff, it would be compelled to meet foreign competition. As there is a protective tariff, it may or it may not do so, as it elects. It expects to cut wages and in this way sell its products abroad in competition with foreign manufacturers, but the foreigners will get the benefit of the reduced price, while Americans will pay a higher price, and American workmen will have their pay reduced. Yet the protectionists, tell the workmen that protection is for his benefit, and operates to keep him out of competition with foreign workmen.

The whole system is wrong and fraudulent, and sooner or later the American people will abolish it. We are able to compete with the world, and it is to our interest to make international trade as free as possible.

London's Poor.

It is said that this is likely to be one of the worst winters for the poor of London that they have ever had to face. Thousands are idle and without the means of support, and a London newspaper declares that there are about 300 applicants for each position advertised in the city papers.

Men and women are forced to herd together like so many animals. It developed recently in court that in many of the poorer districts adult males and females were crowded into the same apartments without regard to relationship. In one case a room had been sublet by its tenants, so that in addition to the family that had originally leased the place, there were ten men and women occupying it. They slept on the floor and in boxes.

Contentment is to be found, if found at all, by comparing one's condition to those who are worse off, rather than to those who are better off, than he is. There is distress in the United States, but at least there is cause to be thankful that we are better off than some of our cousins in England.

The determination of the chief of police of Chicago that the striking liveriesmen shall not "picket" the houses where dead bodies lie awaiting burial affords a gleam of hope in a dark situation.

Rather than that non-union drivers should serve at funerals, the union leaders would leave the dead unburied. This is monstrous, and we cannot but think public sentiment in Chicago will sustain the chief in taking aggressive measures to put a stop to it. Moreover, we do not believe the rank and file of the strikers will approve the picketing or the interference with funerals, nor that they understand what is means.

The spectacle of the great powers clutching Colombia and trying to prevent her from rushing into war with the United States is one that the cartoonists will not fail to take notice of. Certainly it is absurd enough. The war that Colombia ought to make is on her stupid and probably corrupt officials who gave the Panamanians and their American allies the very opportunity they wanted to get possession of the isthmus. Colombia can't make much of a war upon this country, but it can make a row, and that it seems resolved to do.

"The Petit Parisien," which came out as a four page sheet ten years ago, is now published in twelve page form and has a circulation of over a million a day. Its success has been astonishing and it has made its proprietor a multi-millionaire. And yet we doubt not that there are thousands of people in Paris who think they know better than he does how to run a newspaper. By the way, he came to N. Dupuy, and he used to be a

Bright's Disease AND Diabetes,

Bloating, Gravel, Dull Back Ache, Kidney Disease, Urinary Affections, etc., are cured by Bright's Remedy. The worst form of Kidney and Bladder Trouble, after every intelligent remedy has failed, are always curable by taking Stuart's Gin and Buchu. It is a bland, delightfully pleasant tasting medicine, that acts directly on the kidneys, giving them vigor and strength, and driving out every impurity, healing and strengthening the kidneys, giving them life and vigor. Bright's Disease and Diabetes even when the patient has given up hope, or when other remedies have failed, can be cured by Stuart's Gin and Buchu. It is a cure for the disease, and a cure for the symptoms.

DISEASED KIDNEY SYMPTOMS. Aching pains in the back, swollen legs or abdomen, discharges from the urethra, neuralgia of the bladder, burning sensation of urination, in passing water, also a frequent desire or even involuntary discharge of the urine, catarrh of the bladder, stone in the bladder, discolored odor of the urine, scanty and high-colored; rheumatism, with aches and pains in bones and back. Death may frequently follow these symptoms.

For any of these symptoms take Stuart's Gin and Buchu, and you will be restored to health, and your kidneys and bladder perfectly cured. Stuart's Gin and Buchu cures the urinary tract, cleanses the bladder, removes all obstructions from the kidneys and urethra, makes the blood pure, and the highest grade kidney remedy made. Thoroughly tested for past 20 years in hospitals and private practice, it has cured thousands of cases. **STUART'S GIN AND BUCHU**, also circular, giving some of the many cures made. FREE by writing to Dr. C. W. Westbury, 107 East Broad Street, Richmond, Va. Send for medical advice given if you describe your trouble. Sold in Richmond, Va., by **W. A. HAMMOND, CO., 519 East Broad Street.** Call or write. Stuart's Gin and Buchu can't be expressed.

bullied and made his living by serving writs.

One of the joys of Christmas and a rare joy, too, is the handling of clean money. At this festive season the banks make special efforts and the public for once in a long while are treated to the delight of handling crisp, clean notes and shiny silver.

At other times the torn, mangled, germ-laden and filthy notes that are handled in the daily business of the country at large are a disgrace to our system of banking.

Spencer Gully, of the British House of Commons, purposes resigning. If he does, he will have a pension of \$20,000 a year, and will have a peerage, conferred upon him. He is of well known, but not of "gentle," lineage. His grandfather was famous as a prize-fighter, book maker, racehorse owner and derby winner.

A London special says it has transpired that Herbert Spencer's autobiography was set up secretly by various printers and the type distributed. Carefully revised proofs were, however, saved. It is presumed that in due season this work will appear, suitably edited and that it will be sent forth to the public in a very accurate form.

Somehow, Mark Hanna's refusal to run for the presidency does not seem to carry with it quite as much emphasis as does the refusal of Mr. Cleveland. Just what duck hunting has to do with the difference we do not intend to say.

There comes a rumor from Louisville to the effect that Colonel Watterson is closely watching the holiday plans of the New York 400, and that he may open up the new year with some conclusions that will simply startle civilization.

Every small boy within a hundred miles of Richmond seems to be sufficiently well aware of the fact that Christmas will come only once this year.

The gunners and the burmers and the blasted blasters in the James River will, it is hoped, take a holiday and give the small boy a chance.

Revolutions among the big financiers are getting to be nearly as frequent as among Central and South American republics.

The wholesale hardware dealers and retail hatchet sellers are accused of encouraging Carrie Nation in much of her "divulging."

"One man in four goes to church in New York. The others belong to Tammany," says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Panama fever has hurt American troops much worse than Colombian bullets. In case there shall be a fight.

Smoot is a polygamist in theory only, so he says. Now let a less glibly senator leave the first brickbat.

Texas wants a whole lot of boll weevil powder in its stocking. That's what Texas wants.

Colonel Bryan and the czar of all the Russias swapped pictures. Bully.

With a Comment or Two.

But we cannot believe that there will be necessity for oilskins or furs or anything of the kind if every man in Tidewater Virginia will do his duty, the remaining \$200,000 worth of stock will be subscribed before next Saturday night.—Newport Enquirer.

That's the kind of never give up the ship doctrine that will tell.

Northumberland county in this State has made great industrial improvement during recent years, but what is even better, its court records show that the county is about free from crime and criminals as any county in the State. A dispatch from Hentherville, the county seat, to the Richmond Times Herald says:

The County Court of Northumberland has been exceptionally free of criminal cases during the past few years. In fact, it is about as free from crime and criminals as any county in the State. A dispatch from Hentherville, the county seat, to the Richmond Times Herald says:

Only one criminal was confined in the jail during the last two years.—Norfolk Ledger.

If Congressman Glass can get the government to erect buildings in Radford, Bedford City and South Boston, why cannot Congressman Southall do likewise for Newport?

Respectfully referred to that honorable gentleman for answer.—Parallels Herald. It is one thing to introduce bills into Congress and quite another thing to have them passed. Mr. Glass was once near that. He introduced a bill to give \$100,000 to the State of Virginia. It was introduced in the House, but the introduction of the bill must come first.

Colombia has not yet moved troops against Panama, although the excitement is still high, and the greatest vigilance is being maintained at the Rodriguez Star. Yesterday, she has sent up eighty men

Trend of Thought In Dixie Land

Augusta Chronicle.

The New York is of supreme importance to Democratic victory will be conceded, but that the presence of the convention is either essential to carrying the State, or likely to materially influence the result is an open question.

Chattanooga Times: From indications now apparent there'll be mighty little scratching of tickets next year. The lines are going to be drawn as tightly as they were in 1884, and those who are not for one of the great parties are going to be for neither. There's a mighty little wailing of votes on side issues this time.

Nashville American: Phil Knox may be a trust lawyer, but he doesn't talk like one. Truth is, Mr. Knox is doing some pretty hot shot into the Northern Securities Company.

Dallas Times-Herald: Dr. Crum's name has been sent to the Senate once more from the executive mansion. The President should try Crum on Boston or Oyster Bay. He has tested Crumston and the proud Palmietto signalled back a bouquet of undisguised contempt.

Florida Times-Union: Colombia declares that we cannot crush her army. She is more than half right; we have got all we want to do to crush, out the scandals in our own army.

A Few Foreign Facts. Shooting at a live negro with wax bullets, by the way of dulling practice, is the latest exercise of Parisian varieties of the revolver.

Paris is mourning the loss of its oldest tree an elm planted by order of Sully, in 1601, in the Rue St. Jacques. It is leafless this year.

Kumasi, in Ashanti land, is now connected with the coast, 130 miles distant, by railroad. Trains began to run in October. The line was begun in 1893.

Women are now being substituted for men in the Italian postal service. Signor Gualimberti, the Minister of Posts and Telegrams, is responsible for the change.

Ferocious sharks, which have not been seen in the Baltic for more than a century, have been reported off the Danish and German coasts, and give the fishermen much trouble.

The longest canal in the world is that which extends from the frontier of China to St. Petersburg, 4,172 miles. In India there are 1,400 miles of canal, irrigating 5,000,000 acres of land.

North Carolina Sentiment.

The Greensboro Telegram joyfully exclaims:

We thought all the while that North Carolina would be the first to see a flying machine that flies.

The Winston-Salem Sentinel says:

When the Pearl of the Antilles comes under the Stars and Stripes, as she will some of these days—it will be after she has herself knocked at the door for admission, and American immigration and capital has prepared her for Statehood in the greatest republic of all history.

The Charlotte News lays this down as good law:

The News believes in the co-operation of capital and labor. At the same time it recognizes that the public has its rights, and the public has votes and can make laws, and when it has to pay too much for what it gets, it should be the cost of capital or of labor, or of both, it can put the strong hand of its own laws upon the offenders and say, Thus far and no farther.

The Raleigh Times says: The publishers cannot afford to pay the Methodist Board's expenses to and from conference for ripping "The One Woman" up the back. As soon as it is said a book is indecent a lot of people run for it.

Personal and General. W. P. Gannett, of Providence, R. I., has a shiny silver watch which he sold to Edward Everett gave it to Daniel Webster many years ago.

Miss Helen Miller Gould announces that she will be present at the opening of the St. Louis Exposition, and will spend much time in the city during the big fair.

William C. Rodger, chief of the Cherokee, will probably be the last to hold that position. He has little Cherokee blood in his veins, being nearly white.

There is talk in Atchison, Kas., of Sheriff Ingalls, son of the late Senator Ingalls, running for the Legislature. Ingalls lives in the Ingalls homestead at the edge of town and his legislative district extends to the west end of the county, thirty miles away.

Rev. S. W. Howland, who has been connected with the Central Baptist Church, American Board since 1873, has been elected professor of theology in Atlanta Theological Seminary. He is a native of Cayton and a graduate of Amherst.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE, SOUTHERN RAILWAY, EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 27, 1903.

Following changes will take effect in schedules of the Southern Railway, December 27th: Train No. 74, mixed, daily except Sunday, will leave Richmond 4:45 A. M. for West Point, instead of 6 o'clock, as at present. Train No. 9, from West Point to Richmond, will be operated on Tuesdays and Fridays only. Train No. 10, from Richmond to West Point, will be operated on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Train No. 15, between West Point and Richmond, will be operated daily, except Sunday, and will leave Richmond 11:15 A. M. and arrive Jacksonville following morning 9:25, connecting for all Florida points, Nassau, N. P. and Havana, Cuba. Excursion tickets on sale daily.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE TO BALTIMORE, THE NORTH AND EAST.

Leave Richmond, Southern Railway, Fourteenth Street Station, 4:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, arriving Baltimore, 8:30 P. M.; Philadelphia, 11:37 A. M.; New York, 1:40 P. M. Fare to Baltimore, one way, \$2.50; round trip, \$4; to Philadelphia, \$5.50; round trip, \$9; to New York, one way, \$8.50; round trip, \$13. Steamer via the route will be run on a tri-weekly schedule, connection leaving Richmond at 4:30 P. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

C. W. WESTBURY, D. P. A.

NOTICE, FREE CONCERTS. Our store will be open every evening until 10 o'clock until Xmas day.

WALTER D. MOORE & CO., 103 East Broad Street.

THE BEST WAY TO REACH FLORIDA. Via the Southern Railway. Two limited trains daily, with "Dining Cars," leave Richmond 10:30 noon, arrive Jacksonville following morning 9:25, connecting for all Florida points, Nassau, N. P. and Havana, Cuba. Excursion tickets on sale daily.

C. W. WESTBURY, D. P. A.

CUT FLOWERS, ROSES, VIOLETS. The largest stock of Roses, Violets, Lilies of the Valley, Chrysanthemums, and Cut Flowers, Bridal Bouquets and Designs, shipped to all points. W. A. HAMMOND, No. 519 East Broad Street.

CUT FLOWERS. Roses, Carnations, Gladioli, Mums, Lily of the Valley, in large quantity, at MANN & BROWN'S No. 5 West Broad Street.

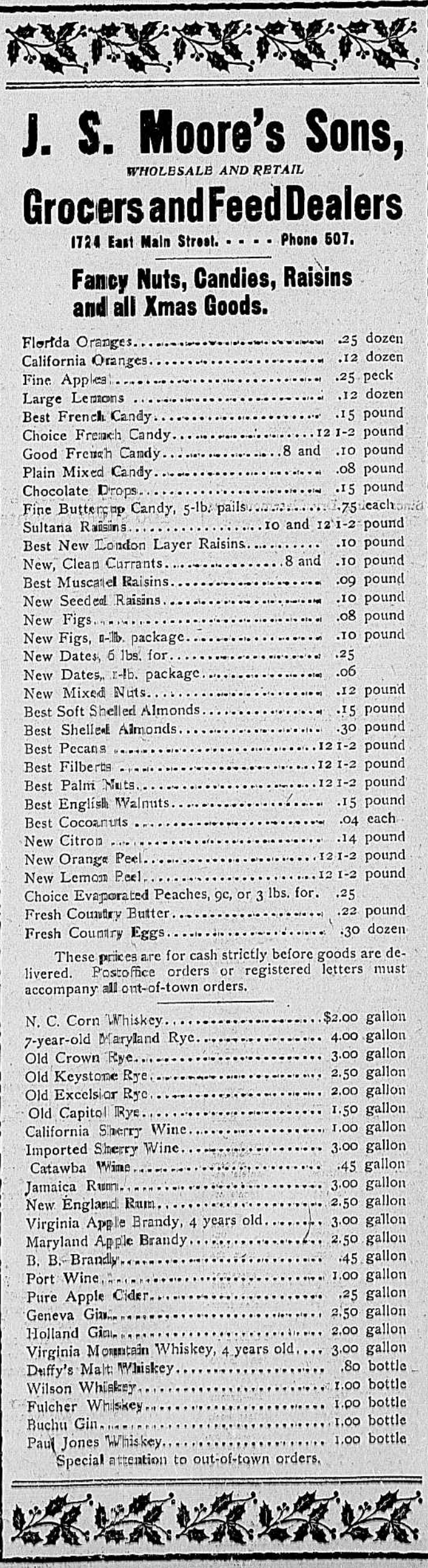


Xmas Gifts!

Our Watches, Rings, Diamonds, Brooches, Chains, Pins, Studs, Cuff Buttons, Silver Mounted Umbrellas, and Silverware, and Silver Toilet Articles comprise the most brilliant and varied assortment ever shown in Richmond.

These articles make handsome and useful gifts. Open evenings until Xmas.

Lumsden,
731 Main Street.



J. S. Moore's Sons,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Grocers and Feed Dealers
1724 East Main Street. . . . Phone 507.

Fancy Nuts, Candies, Raisins and all Xmas Goods.

Florida Oranges.....	.25 dozen
California Oranges.....	.12 dozen
Fine Apples.....	.25 peck
Large Lemons.....	.12 dozen
Best French Candy.....	.15 pound
Choice French Candy.....	.12 1-2 pound
Good French Candy.....	.8 and .10 pound
Plain Mixed Candy.....	.08 pound
Chocolate Drops.....	.15 pound
Fine Butter Candy, 5-lb. pails.....	.75 each
Sultana Raisins.....	.10 and 12 1-2 pound
Best New London Layer Raisins.....	.10 pound
New, Clean Currants.....	.8 and .10 pound
Best Muscatel Raisins.....	.09 pound
New Seeded Raisins.....	.10 pound
New Figs.....	.08 pound
New Figs, 5-lb. package.....	.10 pound
New Dates, 5 lbs. for.....	.25
New Dates, 1-lb. package.....	.06
New Mixed Nuts.....	.12 pound
Best Soft Shelled Almonds.....	.15 pound
Best Shelled Almonds.....	.30 pound
Best Pecans.....	.12 1-2 pound
Best Filberts.....	.12 1-2 pound
Best Palm Nuts.....	.12 1-2 pound
Best English Walnuts.....	.15 pound
Best Coconuts.....	.04 each
New Citrus.....	.14 pound
New Orange Peel.....	.12 1-2 pound
New Lemon Peel.....	.12 1-2 pound
Choice Evaporated Peaches, 9c, or 3 lbs. for.....	.25
Fresh Country Butter.....	.22 pound
Fresh Country Eggs.....	.30 dozen

These prices are for cash strictly before goods are delivered. Postoffice orders